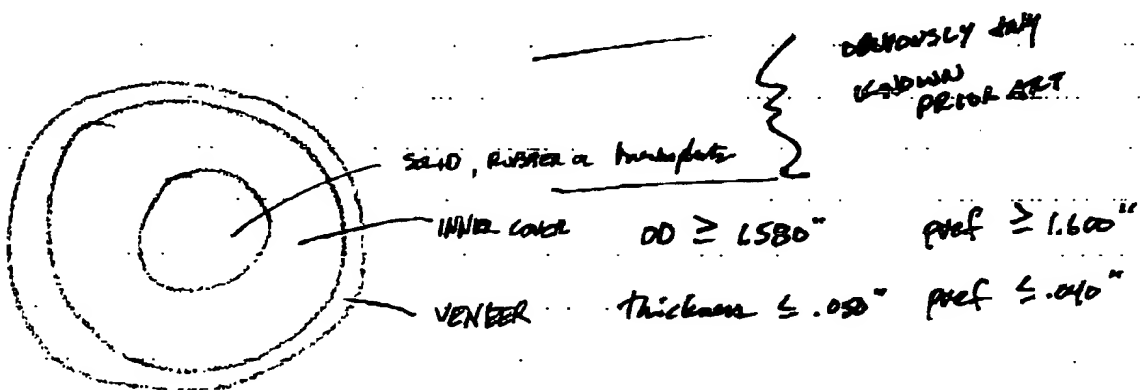
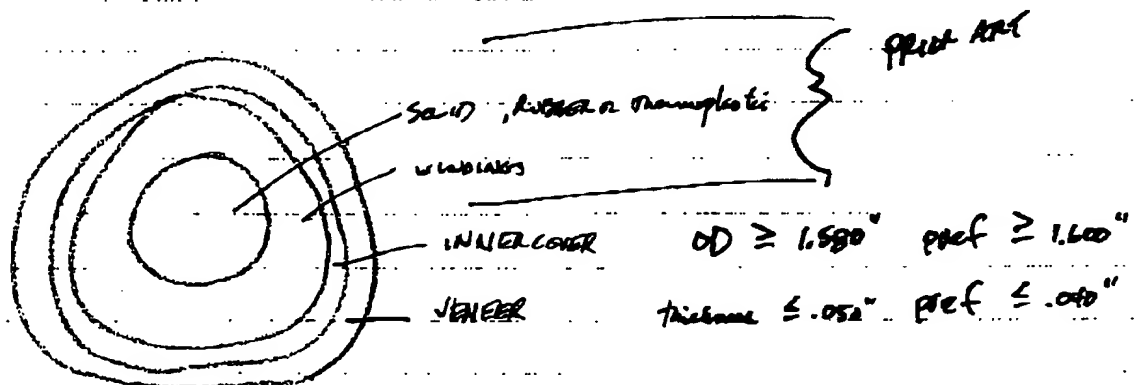
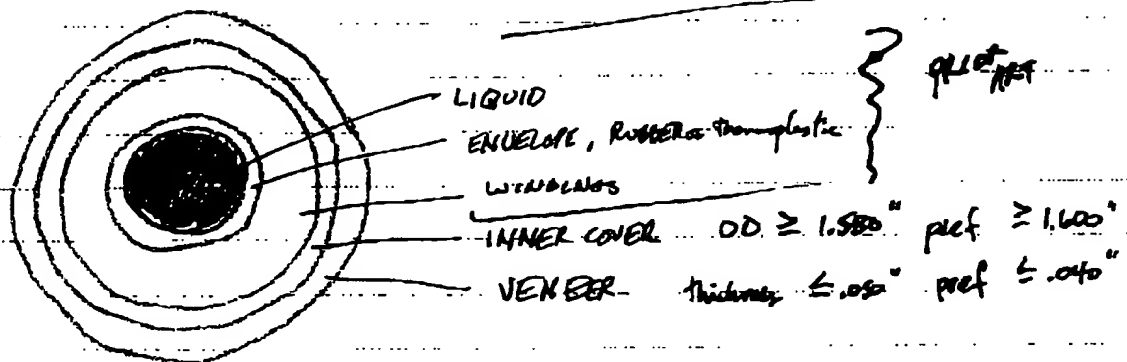


EXHIBIT B

# Illustration Example 1



Hi San Project X-2

Dean Sack  
Senior Product  
Development Engineer

CE 222:

In preparation for the next phase of high spinning project X-2 balls, I would like to try making some with a larger core, harder mantle and softer outer layer. (i.e. soft wall or soft urethane. We can probably start with 1.500" cores and Hi Acid Surgn. Chris also has some ABS (hard plastic) for the mantle layer. If we cannot injection mold this thin layer, we may have to try compression molding. (or maybe go down to 1.500 (or 2pc) core. I'll work with Ken to mold the mantle layers for now.

Thanks Dean  
TJL

Feetday

Dean Sack  
Senior Product  
Development Engineer

Cogan lets make some of these spikes

	core	mantle	net	core	
X-9	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	45%
X-10	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	55%
X-11	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	65%
X-12	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	75%
X-13	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	45%
X-14	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	55%
X-15	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	65%
X-16	1.500	85	1.630	1.630	75%

What other size mantle country do we have??

1.620  
1.630  
1.640

TJL

Feetday

**To:** Chris Cavallaro, Jeff Dalton, Bill Morgan, Ken Perry  
**cc:** Doug Jonas, Dean Snell  
**From:** HEBERTE/TITLEIST AND FOOT-JOY WORLDWIDE  
**Date:**  
**Subject:** Co-Injection Molded Cups - Update

The first round results of the overall spin performance of the "co-injection molded" ball look to be very promising!

Remember, Code A is the ball made with cups using an outer shell comprised of 8320 soft Surlyn, and an inner region of 7930 Surlyn. 70% of the cup's volume is 7930 - 30% 8320.

Code B is the opposite...7930 shell, 8320 insides. 30% 7930, 70% 8320.

Now...Check this out, baby!

Ball	Spin Driver	Spin 8 iron	Spin Full Wedge	Spin HalfWedge
HP2 Tour	3250	8300	9750	5875
Code A	3175	8100	9500	6150
Code B	3300	8250	8925	5150

Cool, huh?

On longer shots, the ball's *overall* construction appears the key determinant on a ball's initial spin rate. On shorter shots, the ball's *surface* composition plays an increased role on the determinant of the ball's spin rate. Although this theory has been tossed around, we've never really made a "variable spin" product before. *Ball A appears to have answered the age-old performance request - "Can you make a maximum distance ball that still spins a lot?"* The answer may now be "yup."

Some ideas for further study come to my mind:

By varying the ratio volumes / hardnesses of the inner and outer layers, I think we can make a ball whose transition from "distance ball" to "spin ball" happens at the ideal point...let's say at a 5 iron type condition for a typical tour player? This same ball will probably make the transition a little earlier for average players, oh well. Maybe a better

idea is to figure out who this ball's for, and then make it right.

By substituting 8140 for 7930 in the "code A" construction, we may have been able to tweak a higher velocity version of the same ball (code A was about 251.5 ft/sec). If anything, it would've spun slightly less on the driver, which would've been fine by me (and everyone else using it).

Doug, when the balls get back from Gateway, please conduct a shear and cut test on these balls. My hunch is that "code A" won't win any trophies in the shear test competition (although it did do well in swimsuit). As a matter of fact, they may *already* be too shear damaged to use. We'll see.

Also Doug - I know you were going to conduct an "impact footprint" study for Bill Morgan, examining the effects of cover/core/loft/swing speed/everything else on the ball's impact footprint diameter. Please add these constructions into your experiment.

Meanwhile, Chris and Jeff. I think we should meet to discuss a designed experiment to map out material and ratio selection? We should also inform Troy of these great initial results.

Am I missing or forgetting anything?